THE SHAMROCK OF ERIN

A BADGE OF RACE TO WHICH IRISH ARE SINGULARLY LOYAL.

Comparative Indifference of the English, the Welsh and the French Peoples to Emblem Plants.

Robert Blight, in New York Post. The loyalty with which the natives of Erin and their descendants cling to the Scotch pine is the badge of the MacGregbadge of their race, in whatever part of have placed them, is one of the most remarkable national characteristics recorded | find the MacDonnells wearing the heather, in history. Tattooing and totems rapidly disappear before the wave of civilization, heath. The cloudberry goes to MacFarthe Chinaman gives up his pigtail when he lane, the crowberry to MacLean, the cranthe Parsee exchanges his spotless white tur- while the common brake belongs to Robban for the silk hat of Paris, and the Turk | crison. We might easily add a score more, discards his fez, but the true Irishman never | but it must suffice to say that the numermisses "wearing the green" on St. Patrick's at the relief of Lucknow, wears the sweetday and bestowing affection on the sham- scented bog myrtle. In no country in the rock all the year through. The rose is the | world has there been such a general appronational flower of England, but how many families. And in Scotland there is still a Englishmen care for the fact, either in their | lingering affection among the clans for the and colonists throughout the world? The | what does he care for these things? It may Scots are a little more true to their thistic, be questioned whether the present paraand so are the Welshmen to their leck, but graph will not be the first intimation to within one hundred years. Since these abokind and is easily put out. People talk about | bonnet" on Scotland's rugged hills.

it carved upon Egyptian monuments. But called in question and probably has nothing Illy. It was originally "fleur de Louis," or spelled as the first twelve kings of France named Louis signed their name, "Fleur de Loys." This was easily contracted into 'fleur de Lys" and then into fleur de lis through a misapprehension, It is strange that a nation should be in doubt about the | Scribner's Magazine. derivation of the very name of its emblem. The adoption of the rose as the flower of Fudor rose is a simple wild rose. It is true been used to distinguish the partisans of the rival houses of Lancaster and York, but the rose had long been the heraldic symbol of several families, among whom may be mentioned the Boscawens. And although the wild rose still figures on the coat of arms of Great Britain and Ireland neath the shield, if you asked an English child what was the national flower he would most likely tefl you that it was the primrose that is wern so much on April 19 | because it has been dedicated to that prince of shifty diplomacy, Disraell, Earl of Bea-

SCOTLAND'S THISTLE. "royal" Stewarts, who supplied so many kings to the long line of Scottish monarchs, There is a Mory that a thistle once prevented a Scottish camp from being surparty by an exclamation. That, however, may be dismissed instantly. Botanists may like to know that the budge of Scotland is | don't do no good nohow." aithough the name is also given as onoflower. Truly these nation's are very hazy that it is of little use in tracing the origin about the emblems they claim so persist- of the people who use it. ently. We must charitably suppose that when they cannot get the real thing they

take the nearest.

There can, however, be no doubt as to only one leek, but why should Welshmen have adopted a cultivated variety of an onion, the native place of which is the area bordering on the Mediterranean? The usual story is that the Welsh, at the advice of

We are very little better off when we investigate the origin of the shamrock. There can, however, be no doubt as to the name. "Shamrock" is simply "seamaroge," trefell, "Oge," meaning "young" or "lit- members of the professionally idle class the largest town was located, and fourteen | Why It Is that the Modern Product tie," is the same as the Gaelic "olg," Readers of Scott's novels will remember that the | way" on the railroads. younger son of Rob Roy who is called "Robert Oig." and the same appellation occurs in "The Two Drovers." Shamrock, therefore, | Chicago Tribune. leaf to illustrate the doctrine of Trinity. in any life of St. Patrick, and that it would surely have been recorded if such a momentous result of the illustration as the adoption of a national badge had taken sented by J. A. Speer, of Chicago. hold in their hands, and are even inclined to | Once the students have the good and bad points call in question the evidence of their own

Notwithstanding the fact that Shamrock means "little trefoil," some wiseacres have tried to prove that wood-sorrel, and even speedwell, is the true emblem of Ireland. Nev, some have gone so far as to credit watercress with the honor. There can be no doubt that one of the clovers is shamrock, but which? Again, we get into a maze of uncertainty. Several clovers are indigenous to Ireland. Edward Lhwyd, who is called "the father of Celtic philology," said "Their shamrug is our common Again, which common clover Threkeld, a competent authority on the flora of Ireland, says that it is the white variety of the common red clover cultivated by our farmers. Another equally competent authority says that shamrock is that which we know as Dutch clover; but that the plant known in America as black medick, or nonesuch, also a clover, is regubriy sold in Dublin as the emblem. In Cork trifolium filiforme is sold and worn. and the other day an Irish maiden showed me a valentine she had received from "the old country." which consisted of a sprig of shamrock springing out of a little bunch of moss, and the plant was undoubtedly trifolium minus. These last two are not found in this country. Still, no Irishman need feel that he is wearing a wrong plant if he secures either the common clover of Notice to Contractors and Builders. the fields here or the Dutch clover to be found in every lawn, or the black medick, which has established itself in nearly every pasture. Nature has been very gracious to yards E. 22d St. and Monon Railroad.

Yellow pine timbers and joist in stock at Learn the names of the different parts of his those we have all class tom yourself to see at a glance the shape of his staple?

Ireland in scattering the emblem of her race in every land to which they may wander as "exiles," either voluntary or com-

BADGES FOR CLANS.

The adoption of plants as badges and em-

blems is one of the most interesting phases of plant folk-lore. In no country is it more striking than in that other Celtic land, Scotland. There the multitude of clans have appropriated nearly every available plant, for a badge must not be either fragile or fleeting. There is but one species of oak in Scotland, the pedunculate, and a single species each of holly, hawthorn, hazel, alder, mountain ash, ash, yew and maple. These are the badges of the following clans, respectively: Cameron, Drummond, Ogilvie, Colquhoun, Chisholm, McLachlan, Menzies, Fraser and Oliphant, The glorious ors, the juniper of the Murrays, the ivy of the Gordons, the common box of the Mac-

intoshes and the variegated box of the MacPhersons, Going to smaller plants, we or ling; the MacAllisters the common heath, and the MacDonalds the four-leaved berry to Grant. Of the club mosses, Mac-Rae wears alpinum, and Sinclair clavatum; ous clan of Campbell, whose march sounded priation of plants as badges by the various emblems borne in many a foray. But get the Scotchman out of his own land, and many a citizen of this country of the plant which his forefathers carried in the "blue

but where is one to find it? Several have slightest interest in lilies unless he is a been proposed, but each one is more or less rabid monarchist? The national significance local. It must be one which every man duced almost every object of necessity to of the flowers ceased when the head of the of the sudden cry of the slogan. It must martyr King fell under the knife of the | not be one that will fade in an hour, but These lilies are said to have been a con- requisite, for a thistle will last for many ventional way of representing a flower, but | a day, and few will interfere with it, in if that is so they are irises and not lilies, a accordance with the Scottish motto: "Nemo advent of the whites in what might be me impune lacessit"-"No one provokes me | termed the stone age of California. fact emphasized by the application of the with impunity." But the Irish are the most

discomfort of the Sassenach. This clover has long been regarded as a certainly the French were the first to say mystic plant to be used in divination. Every one knows that a four-leaved clover | inroads and killed the vegetation. This is of clover, the wise say, portends not only Louis VII. The drawing may, therefore, be a happy marriage, but one attended with supposed to be accurate. Even the name is | wealth and prosperity. And we all perceive, if we do not know, what it means "to live in clover."

EARLY ENGLISH.

John Fox, Jr., Says the Southern Mountaineer Has No Real Dialect.

In his speech the mountaineer touches a very remote past. Strictly speaking he has | tives. England dates back only to the reign of no dialect. The mountaineer simply keeps Henry VII, and the flower used as the in use old words and meanings that the valley people have ceased to use, but nothat red and white roses are said to have where is this usage so sustained and consistent as to form a dialect. To writers of mountain stories the temptation seems quite irresistible to use more peculiar words in one story than can be gathered from the people in a month. Still, unusual words are abundant. There are perhaps two hundred words, meanings and pronunciations that entwined with the thistle and shamrock be- in the mountaineer's speech go back un- lected of sizes that would fit into each changed to Chaucer. Some of the words are afeard, afore, axe, holp, crope, clomb, peert, beest (horse), cryke, eet (ate), farwomen"), heepe, hit (it), I is, lepte, pore in a hundred or more years becomes as

is such a slur on the Bersergers that it revenge. A woman wanted them to stop. undoubtedly cardnus lanceolatus, and that | The "dialect" is not wholly deterioration settles the identity of "the Scotch thistle," | then. What we are often apt to regard as ignorance in the mountaineer is simply our pordon acanthium, which is actually cul- own disuse. Unfortunately the speech is

for the Other.

It was in the character of a workingman St. David, used the leek as a distinguishing | and not as a tramp, that I began, in the mark in a victory which they won under summer of 1891, a casual experiment, by Cadwallo over the Saxons in 640 A. D. If | which I hoped to gain some personal acthis is so, the Welshmen of that day were quaintance with the conditions of life of wonderfully advanced in horticulture, see- unskilled laborers in America. Having no ing that their "truck patches" would have skill, I could count on employment only in to supply leeks to adorn an army. Some de- ! the rudest forms of labor, and I maintractors from the ancient British charac- tained consistently the character of a later go so far as to say that the adoption | borer-a very indifferent one, I am bound nt as the national badge was to own-yet finding it possible everywhere

terest which has been aroused in cattle-judging that a number of Western colleges have formed an intercollegiate stock-judging league, and send rival teams to annual contects, the winners beplace. There are ever these same skeptics of instruction at the University of Illinois is encropping up to disturb the ancient faith. | tirely practical. No books are used, the demon-They doubt everything that they do not strations being made on the living animals. of the different classes of animals firmly fixed in their minds they are set to judging five or six animals in the same ring.

O flower-like years of youth, Delay, delay! Old Time shall soon, forsooth, December make of May; Bid him away!

Oh, stay, oh, stay! Nor covet Age uncouth When all is warm and gay

O flower-like years of youth Delay, delay! Yours is the time for play And dance of fay.

O flower-like years of youth Then say him nay. Delay, delay!

Hold him at bay. -Robert Underwood Johnson, in Independent.

INTERESTING ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN CALIFORNIA ISLANDS.

A Vanished People, Whose Disappearance Remains Unexplained-Jewel Boxes of Aboriginal Belles.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Correspondence New York Evening Post.

A schooner recently returned from the island of San Clemente loaded with antiquities. This incident emphasizes the fact that the Southern Californian islands are among the richest archaeological treasure houses in America and are by no means exhausted. The cargo belonged to an Englishman named Chappelle, who is a boatman during the fishing season at San Catalina, and who takes up his winter resigroup, where he devotes his time to the excavation of the interesting objects. As a result he has a large collection, which he disposes of as occasion offers.

The islands in the San Catalina channel are San Nicolas, Santa Barbara Rock, San Clemente and Santa Catalina, and all but Santa Barbara rock show evidences of a large and vigorous native occupation up to rigines had no metals, every object illustrates what an ingenious savage can do, Much is said about having a national thrown upon his own resources, with nothlower for the United States of America. | ing but wood, bone, shell and stone to work with. Out of these materials were prothe life of the people, from beautiful pipes to needles, knives, war clubs, ornaments one that will last through the conflict. The | and fish hooks. Indeed, the objects taken Scots are really the best off in the latter | from San Clemente tell the almost complete story of the island life before the

San Clemente is about twenty miles long. In many places the sand has made large leaf confers untold good fortune. To dream | particularly true of the north end, where shore, while down the west coast it appears to have filled up the canyons. It is upon these sand dunes that the collector makes his finds, as, curiously enough, the natives appear to have taken up their abode here instead of in the interior. In places the sand is virtually a shell mound, covered as far as the eye can reach with shells, and the debris of old camp sites, called kitchenmiddens in Europe. One of the most remarkable of these is on San Nicolas. It is a mile long, ten feet high and built up of various materials brought there by the na-

SOME CURIOUS RELICS. In the last collection made by Chapelle are some objects supposed to be uniquenothing less than jewel-boxes of the natives, and always found with skeletons assumed to be those of women. The cases are abalone shells-the beautiful haliotis shell other, and in them the treasures of the native belle were placed; then the shells were wel, fer (far), fool (foolish-"them fool cemented together with asphaltum, which (poor), right (very), slyk, study (think), hard as rock. Numbers of these boxes, of souple (supple), up (verb-"he up and done | various sizes, were found. In one of these | it"), usen, yer for year, yond, instid, yit, shell boxes which was opened were a dozen be discouraged if you cannot "name" him the etc. There are others which have English or more beads of various kinds; some of first time. Try again. dialect authority-blather, doated, antic, pearl, some of shell, others cut from steatdreen, brash, faze (now modern slang), ite-all evidently treasures of the owner of long ago, who had had her treasures buried

> Among the bone objects are dozens of France, Not Persia, Is the Chief needles, awis and piercers of all shapes and garments of bird and other skins. In shell there are series of fishhooks, in all stages, from a mere circle to the complete hook; also earrings of various sizes, selected for their beauty and luster. Some of the beads of shell are in the form of discs, two inches across, and as thin as a | curious facts concerning the secrets of the wafer. A series of drinking dishes were plant world have been learned by them, and the made from pearly shells, the holes being stopped with asphaltum. With the fishhooks were also sinkers of stone, cut in various shapes, and some of steatite, beautifully polished.

> Among the articles in stone there is the greatest variety. The natives depended, to great extent, upon seeds and acorns, and to crush and macerate them they used stone mortars of large size, some weighing two or three hundred pounds, and ranging down to small ones. In making these they evidently selected boulders of appropriate size and shape, and gradually cut them out by picking and rubbing with implements of | and that if the blossom be crushed the scent is harder stone. After weeks, perhaps months, destroyed. of labor a symmetrical olla was the result. Many of these of steatite are ornamented with bits of pearl fastened by asphaltum, presenting an attractive, though rude mosaic. With these ollas or mortars were al- built up their industry that to-day they supply ways found grinding stones, or pestles, in a good portion of the world's market with flower the greatest variety, from the flat one- perfume handed mealing stone to the stone club 314 feet in length. Some of these are also ornamented with beads, or bits of abalone, taste. Many of the clubs were evidently for use in war, while the arrow heads of | separate, flint range from delicate forms to huge spear heads five to six inches in length,

OVERTAKEN BY DISASTER. Three hundred and fifty years ago Santa Catalina was populated with a vigorous race. Cabrillo, who found them in 1542, describes their large canoes holding twenty men, and states that the natives were in appearance far above those of the mainsaw them, and Father Torquemada also temple, and many vain attempts have been | enfleurage and then maceration, sites have been observed in different portions of this island, and objects of stone which in our vernacular we call hoboes. | years ago the site of this Indian village The tramp rarely tramps; he "beats his could be seen some distance from abovea large black spot which proved to be a perfect treasure house. Down to a depth of six feet the black soil continued-earth that had been stained and discolored by One of the newest and at the same time most | without finding something, either the skelewhen systematic digging was begun, thousands of objects were found-the household gods of the natives, buried with them. their dead outside of their tents, literally their back and front yards; yet they had a regular burial ground fifteen miles distant at what is now called the Isthmus. Bodies have been found here five feet deep; the earliest lying on hard pan, and all accompanied by their possessions, ranging from myriads of beads to stone clubs and swords made from the ribs of whales, The evidence that these islanders were profitable to devitalize corn meal, as by driven away suddenly is nowhere more out in relief, in all stages from those just begun to others nearly ready to be broken is somewhat more nutritious than any of man. off. Some disaster, apparently, overtook these, the workers, and they dropped their tools and either fled or were wiped out of existence by an overpowering force.

Birds at Home.

N. H. Moore, in the Chautauquan. Have you begun to study birds? Yes, I know how busy you are, but you are just the person who should do it. An hour a week is better than nothing, while an hour a day, provided it be not at high noon, will give you such returns that your whole year will be glorified. You need such a small outfit; an opera or field glass and a manual. There are many now on the market, all good, and in selecting one, see that it is of a size to be easily carried about. When Mr. Burroughs began his bird studies he did not have a glass, but he did have an Audubon, a piece of good fortune which fulls to few individuals, familiar birds, do not consider it necessary to leave home. Of course if you live in the heart of a city you must seek a park, or some soot with trees and shrubs. If it be early in the season, and you can find a brush heap, study | portion rejected by the rat to be calcined tiful fox-sparrow, chewinks, wrens, and perhaps a thrush or two. They will cover in such a heap and that it passes through the alimentary | weigh about two ounces and a half, while



Dr. Tomson, the great specialist in the Stevenson building, invites all people afflicted with any disease to call at his offices and be examined free. He makes this great offer because he believes his offices are equipped far superior to any other for making examinations. With his new method of examining he can honestly advise the patient what the real trouble is and show them the best course to pursue to

INVITATION

The Country People and the Dr. Tomson. His new Electro-Vibration people in the neighboring towns and villages are coming on every train to Indianapolis to be cured by Dr. Tomson in back again, the Stevenson building. HE GUARAN-TEES A CURE IN EVERY CASE TAKEN.

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Most cases can be treated sucessfully at unreserved history of your case, stating hear what people say." plainly your symptoms. Physicians having stubborn cases to treat are cordially invited to consult me. I make no charge Io private counsel and give to each patient a legal contract, backed by abundant capital, to hold good for my promise.

Railroad fare deducted to outof-town patients coming to the city

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Permanently located-Third Floor Stevenson building. HOURS-8:30 a. m. 6:30 p. m. Sunday morning, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Working people will find time to call Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Office

LADIES

Dr. Tomson's special electro-medical treatment will cure. Call about your case. Consultation free. Have you a tumor or inwithout the knife or pain.

bill, the spots and marks on his breast and

wings, and a general idea of his head. Do not

WHENCE PERFUMES COME.

Source of the Choicest Scents.

Many persons suppose that perfumes of the

finest sort are all made in Persia. As a matter

of fact, this is erroneous. For two centuries the

eastern France, have been engaged in the mak-

ing of exquisite perfumes from flowers. Many

For example, the inhabitants of the little

French valley have proved by many experi-

seven plants whose flowers contain or will pro-

others are the orange, rose, violet, jasmine,

the process of mixing for the other odors of

old perfume makers learned was that the scent

of the flower is not contained in any gland or

flower somewhat in the fashion of breathing,

work was the fact that fresh grease will absorb

this breath of the flowers most readily, and that

Using these facts, the people of Var have so

in turn will yield up its treasure to alcohol.

ers. Each kind of flower, of course, is kept

The perfume is quickly absorbed in the fat,

and as soon as the blossoms wither fresh ones

are placed in the frame in their stead. And so

scraped off the glass and is put in alcebol, hav-

ing previously been chopped fine. In this way

every particle may be reached by the spirit, and

"Maceration" is the name given to the other

rocess of extraction. It is used where the

nethod of "enflourage" is not satisfactory in

getting the whole of the odor, and is similar.

The flowers are infused in a bath of warm oil

for many hours, and are then strained away

and fresh ones added, the process being kept

It is said that the best essence is obtained

from the jasmine and tuberose by the enfleurage

but the orange, acacia, and rose are found to

give more satisfactory results by the method

THE CORN-MEAL GRIEVANCE.

the unspoiled or discriminating palate than

siveness, so easily commanded by the poor.

We have only to look at a healthy pig.

in market conditions to appreciate the

wealth of nutritive gifts in corn. And when

we reflect that that same animal is our

nearest of kin physiologically we wonder

why we do not ourselves receive greater

physical benefit from the same source. The

so doing keeping qualities are developed

To effect the desideratum mentioned

only half the outrage. If you have ever

observed a granary to which rats have had

access you will have noted that only the

shaped depression of the corn kernel has

germ, because it will not granulate, and be-

cause it the most readily becomes musty,

in the kiln and ground for our use.

soft, white substance lying in the cone-

above, the corn, instead of being dried by

up as long as the blooms can be procured.

ione of the precious perfume lost,

Good Housekeeping.

biossoming, after which the grease is

fuce by combination the perfume of all the

knowledge has been well utilized.

BIRDS' APPETITES

Are Not in Proportion.

"Only the appetite of a bird," The expression is almost proverbial. It calls up dyspeptic, the emaciated victim of a decline, or the exhausted patient struggling | and strength during each twenty-four wearily back into semi-convalescence. But | hours of his life. At that rate the earth it is just about as mal apropos as a phrase can very well be. For birds, as a rule, have huge appetites. In proportion to their size they eat as much as any creature on earth A Little History of that Famous Farm--always excepting the caterpillar of the goat moth, which is said to be 220,000 times as heavy when fully grown as when it left acacia, jonquil, and tuberose. Therefore these are the only ones they grow; they depend upon the eggshell. And if mankind were similarly gifted, the foodstuffs of the whole support even one-tenth of its teeming populittle sac, but rather that it is exhaled by the

bring back to their young ones, for inafter the lapse of three hours, the bird kindly feelings among the people. swallowed four more miee with every sign of enjoyment. Probably an owl's daily allowance is ages to get through about thirty mice per

The bird has been known to swallow sevjackets"-the dirty white grubs of the daddy-long-legs, which do so much mischief

twenty-five of these have been taken from its crop at once, although each grub is rather longer and much fatter than the body of the perfect insect. A similar number of lumps of steak, each about as big as a turkey's egg, would be about the human equivalent. The wood pigeon is quite as voracious, although it restrains itself entirely to vegetable food. Eight hundred grains of corn Of all our food grievances to-day-alas! | are by no means an unusual allowance how many they are-that touching corn for a meal; varied, perhaps, by 600 peas, fire. It was almost impossible to excavate | meal is perhaps the gravest and also the | from 180 to 200 beechnuts, sixty large acorns most far-reaching, since rich and poor are or a pint or so of turnip tops. So closely

ton of a man, or a mortar or pestle; and equally wronged. Gastronomically, there is is the crop packed with these that it forms no class of dishes which more surely tickle a kind of natural breastplate, which has more than once been known to turn aside those made from pure (natural) corn meal, the shot from a gun. And a man, if he tional Grange. At this place the people evidently buried | while there are none, from their inexpen- had a corresponding appetite, would be able to clean out a green grocer's shop. The heron, in spite of its large size, weighs only three pounds and a half. Yet one of these birds, shot in Norfolk in 1890, disgorged two trout, one of which weighed one and one-half pounds, while the other, which was partly digested, was a half answer is very simple-it is commercially pound heavier. In other words, it had swallowed its own weight in fish at a single meal. Another, which was only four plainly shown than in the upper end of not possessed by the pure produce. In fact, months old, threw up three trout averag-Cottonwood canon and Potts valley, where | corn meal, as commercially handled, is ai- | ing over three-quarters of a pound apiece. numbers of ollas are to be found standing | most as free from liability to grow musty | Eleven pike, of fifteen pounds each, would as asbestos, cork or steel filings, while it be a corresponding meal for a twelve-stone

"eight-hour day"-feed their little ones almost incessantly from 2:15 o'clock in the slow natural methods, is put into kilns and morning till 8:30 at night. During that dried in a few hours by a heat so intense | time they pay, on an average, 475 visits to that its natural characteristic qualities of the nest, and on each occasion they bring flavor, etc., are entirely lost. But that is back with them either one large caterpillar or two or three small ones. Total, perhaps, 1,000 caterpillars per diem, besides those which they eat themselves. The spotted flycatcher is even more industrious, for been eaten away, leaving the rest of the a pair of these birds have been known to kernel untouched. One would suppose that this discrimination was made because of the course of the day, beginning at 3.30 in the hardness of the portion rejected, but the morring and finishing up a few minutes such is not the case. These hard-toothed before 9 at night. Baby blackbirds, howlittle robbers have a far wiser motive for ever, are not quite so generously treated, their selection. The soft substance in the as they seldom seem to get more than corn kernel is the germ, the vital part, the about 120 meals a day. But then the meals

muscle builder, the brain feeder. And this are larger. But the most voracious of all our British CATARRH

your hearing? Are there noises in the head? Is hearing worse cloudy days and \$3 a month is the only charge. This spewhen you have a cold? Do the ears crackle when blowing nose? Is the wax dry in the ears? Do the ears discharge matter? Do the ears itch intensely at times? Consul-

Partially Deaf 15 Years

home. One personal visit is preferred, but | years, so I can hear our clock tick twenit it is impossible or inconvenient for you ty feet away. It's pleasant, indeed, to to call at my office write me a full and hear clearly again without straining to

treatment has cured hundreds. Read below

what people say who have their hearing

offered during April.

Both Ears 5 Years

"Partial deafness in both ears; it was conversation at table. I could never en- and nervous troubles. He has the finest joy the theater. I couldn't hear the preachings to have people shout at me. All that from Irvington."-B. W. Cooper, Irvington, and more one suffers who is hard of hearing. God bless Dr. Tomson for his discov-I have sent my friends to get cured and advise all deaf people to go to him and get cured."-Miss L. Hornberger, 826 Indiana avenue.

Discharging Ears "Cured Her Dangerous "My left ear discharged at intervals for

four or five years. I had treated with ordinary ear specialists without success Dr. Tomson cured it perfectly and restored the hearing."-Steven Shockency, 201

will cure you at a reasonable price.

Your Own Fault If \$3 a Month Don't allow yourself to become deaf. 1

What is Your Disease?

you. Consultation Free. Call and be examined by the great

physician while it is free, and take advantage of his low fees

Go to Dr. Tomson. He has cured hundreds and can cure

cial offer ends April 15, and is given to prove that Dr. Tomson's new treatment

Gresh's Dancing Academy, Pierson's new block, 135 North Delaware street. Mr. Gresh says: "Dr. Tomson certainly has the best equipped medical institute in the city. A consultation with Dr. Tomson is sufficient to show any one that he is a master in his specialties, and what he promises can be depended upon. I took several treatments of his New Catarrh Treatment and found ir. Tomson has restored the hearing in it the right thing for catarrh. I recommy ear, which was partially deaf fifteen | mend any one in need of a specialist to consult Dr. Tomson.

Of the Indiana M. E. Conference

"I heartily recommend Dr. Tomson's treatment for the sick. I can speak from my dreadfully annoying. I couldn't hear the own experience of his treatment for catarrh electrical machines and appliances I ever er at church. I always had to ask several saw. The Doctor has a very large practice, imes when spoken to, and it hurt my feel- and among them are a great many people

LUNGS

Cough and Weak Lungs"

Mrs. W. Maisoll, 452 S. East street: "On account of weak lungs and dreadful cough I could not let my little girl go to school for the past three years. I took her to the best doctors in Indianapolis for three Cured. It is your duty if and a half years, and here now in three you have a child or a friend | weeks' treatment by Dr. Tomson's new who has fits to bring him to | lung cure, she is going to school and sleeps Dr. Tomson. He has a cure all night without coughing. Her fearful for this sad affliction, and cough was the greatest worry of my life can prove it to any one who | Many times I feared consumption had will call at his office. If you have fits taken her and she would never get well. yourself you owe it to your family and Dr. Tomson's New Treatment has surely ternal growth? Dr. Tomson cures these friends to get cured. Dr. Tomson can and saved my child's life and a hope it will save | vited. Dr. Tomson guarantees to cure you many others."

'Dr. Tomson cured me of a discharging ear, goitre and facial paralysis. The paralysis and goltre were a great bother to me. couldn't button my shirt nor wear a collar on account of the goitre. The paralysis of the left side of the face made me look queer, and I couldn't talk plain. Under Dr. Tomson's excellent electric treatment I was quickly cured, and the expression of the face has returned. I couldn't close the paralyzed eye, even when asleep, and it was, therefore, always sore from things getting into it."

name "fleur de luce" to the iris. Nor was | fortunate in the first condition. Anywhere the emblem peculiar to France, for we find they can find a clover leaf to wear to the rising gradually from the north to an ele-

it was the badge of Clan Stewart, the fernent, ferninst, master, size, etc. Many of these words, of course, the upper classes | with her. use throughout the South. These the young white master got from his negro playmates, who took them from the lips | sizes, formed from the bones of birds and of the poor whites. The double negative, foxes. With these the natives made their always used by the old English, who seem to have resisted it no more than did the barefooted warrior \ so severely that he Greeks, is invariable with the mountaineer, betrayed the presence of the attacking With him a triple negative is common. A mountaineer has been shot. His friends came in to see him and kept urging him to "Hit jes' raises the ambition in him and

tivated in Scottish gardens as the national | a mixture of so many old English dialects

TRAMP VS. HOBO. the leek of Wales. There is, fortunately, One Word Is Not Always a Synonym Walter A. Wyckoff, in Scribner.

who attended the Cymortha, or as- I did tramp, it is true, walking in all sociation, when they met together to plow | some 2,500 miles of the distance from Coneach other's land, contributed his leek to recticut to California; but I did it from the general repast. Perish the ungenerous | set purpose, discovering that in this way thought! Weishmen may well scout such I could get a better knowledge of the peoa suggestion, for they enjoy far better | ple and the country and of opportunities things than locks at a "plowing match." for work than if I should spend my savshall we indeed be compelled to accept ings in car fare from place to place. It cost Shakspeare's story, despite hesitation to me nothing to walk, and I not infrequently trust the antiquarian knowledge of one covered 200 miles in the course of a week,

so netorious for his anachrenisms? It but it generally proved that, in actual cash really seems so, for it would clear up the from the savings of my last job, I was out doubt about the cultivation of a south quite as much as I should have been had I European plant in Wales at an early per- ridden the distance. This was because it land. A century or more later Viscaino fod of the peole's history. If it be a true | was often necessary to pay for food and stery, then the Welsh bear the leek as a | lodging by the way, an odd job not always reminder of special bravery at the battle being procurable, and the people being far pays a tribute to their intelligence. From of Creev, and the first used for the pur- | readier to give 'a meal than to take the | this time on there is not a word regarding | pose were gathered in a French garden. | trouble of providing work in payment for | these people, who appear to have been it. I could little blame them, and I soon | swept from the face of the earth so sudbegan to make use of the wayside inns, | denly that their work was left half fin- of maceration. To get the best odor from the trusting for contact with people more to | ished. Father Torquemada described a | violet and jonquil a joint process is used-first chance acquaintance and the admirable opportunities that came with every event of | made to locate it. Fifty or more camp Tramp' is a misnomer, I fancy, as dea diminutive of "seamar," which means scriptive of the mode of motion of the or shell found in nearly all. At Avalon

Novel College Course.

A Song for Youth.

O flower-like years of youth,

For you to-day. Let others seek for Truth,

Oh, stay, oh, stay! Time with remorseless tooth Shall gnaw your youth away; O flower-like years of youth, Age knows you for no ruth; Then, till your latest day,

Fortunate for Men that Their Own

to the roots of grass. Twelve hundred and

Blue tits-which are no believers in ar

tirds is probably the robin, whose daily is entirely removed, leaving the devitalized | diet has been estimated at fourteen feet of earthworms, or an equivalent in other solid food. Now fourteen feet of earthworms-What wonder that it is odorless, flavorless | taking little ones and big ones together-

reachable even by the sharpest beaks. One might have thought that such a heavy eater as the redbreast would be all the better internally for a brief period of fasting. Perhaps the enforced fasts in winter explain, in some degree, the hugeness of the little bird's appetite, which is altogether phenemenal and, happily, never equaled by any of the human race. With an appetite of proportion a man of twelve stone would require 420 pounds of food in the daysay forty-two good-sized legs of mutton. pictures in one's mind of the confirmed | Or, if he preferred sausage, which run, if they are large ones, six to the pound, then

> would very soon cease to support its people. THE GRANGE.

ers' Organization.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, in April Forum. The Grange is the oldest of the general organizations for farmers. Though the notion of organizing the farmers was unearth would be altogether insufficient to doubtedly broached in the early history of the country, the germ idea that actually grew into the Grange is about a third of a century old and should be credited to O. H. A pair of barn owls, for instance, will Kelley, a Boston young man who settled on a Minnesota farm in 1849. He wrote stance, one mouse, on an average, every this experience helped to bring him to the considerably for the agricultural press, and quarter of an hour all through the night- | conclusion that the great need of agriculture was the education of the agriculturist. He soon came to feel that existing agenmice apiece is not a bad average for the cies for this purpose-farm papers and fluffy little balls of down. Three sheep fairs-were insufficient. As agent for the There are are two ways of obtaining the scent ; daily for a man would be in similar pro- | Department of Agriculture in 1866, Mr. from these flowers. By far the more common is the method of "enfleurage." Large pieces of can put away in the same time seems view of gaining a knowledge of the agrimented with beads, or bits of abalone, showing that although these people were savages they had an inherent artistic clean, fresh grease, on which are piled the flowseven mice, one after the other, all of with the fact that the politicians would which it swallowed. The seventh mouse, never restore peace to the country; if "it it is true, would not go all the way down, comes at all, it must come through fraterso that for some little time its tail was nity." As his thought ripened, he broached dangling out of a corner of the bird's beak. | to his friends the idea of a "secret society the process is continued during the whole season | But in course of time it disappeared, and, | of agriculturists, as an element to restore Thus was begun a movement for organization that had resulted, by 1873, in the formation of 20,000 granges in twenty-eight similar to that of the kestrel, which man- | States, comprising not less than 750,000 members; and in that year the National Giem all through the year, or an equivalent | Grange, as a representative body, was ofin small birlds, caterpillars and beetles. | ficially organized. For four or five years this unexampled prosperity continued, then enty-nine caterpillars, twenty-four beetles, the reports show a feeling of weakness a fieldmouse and a leech at a single sit- creeping in. In fact, the order as a whole steadily declined in numbers and prestige during the whole of the decade following 1880, the losses being most serious in the South and West. But in New England and the Middle States it retained its vitality, and, indeed, grew steadily. During the past ten years there has been a widespread revival of interest in the organization and the outlook is exceedingly promising. Since 1890 the membership has

> represented by delegates to the last Na-A WORKMAN EN ROUTE.

increased not less than 75 per cent. New

granges with 43,000 members; Pennsylva-

nia, 526 granges and 20,000 members; Maine,

275 granges with 29,000 members; New

Hampshire, 260 granges and 24,000 mem-

pers; Michigan, 420 granges and nearly

25,000 members. These States lead, but the

order is also active and strong in Vermont.

Connecticut, Ohio and Massachusetts.

Thirty States pay dues to the National

Grange treasury, and twenty-four were

York at present has 550 subordinate

Walter A. Wyckoff Says He Was Not

Scribner's Magazine. That the robo, going from place to place, makes little use of the highways, I can freely testify, so far as my very limited experience goes. His name was legion among the unemployed in Chicago, and he flocked about rallway centers, but he was a rare bird along the country roads where work was plentiful.

It is easy to recount individually all that I met; a lusty Yankee beggar who hailed me as a brother one blistering July day, not far from the Connecticut border, when was making for Garrisons; a cynical wraith, who rose, seemingly, from the dust of the road, in the warm twilight of a September evening in eastern Pennsylvania, and scoffed at my hope of finding work in Sweet Valley; a threadbare, white-haired German, with a truly fine reserve and courtesy, who so far warmed to me when we met in the frosty air of late November on the bare, level stretch of country road between Cleveland and Sandusky, as to tell me that he had walked from Texas and was on his way to the home of friends near Boston; then Farrell, in central Illinois; and finally a blear-eyed shaggy knave trudging the sleepers of the Union Pacific in western Nebraska, his rags bound together and on with strings and a rollicking quality in his cracked voice, who must have had difficulty in avoiding work among the short-handed gang of navvies along

All this is by way of fruitless explanation on one side of the deal stage of the deal stage

Symptoms of Nervous Diseases

or send to Dr. Tomson, and you will be given the famous New Electric Treatment 'Are your nerves weak, unstrung?" "Have you dull pains, especially across

Have you pains around the heart "Does your heart palpitate?" "Do you have dizzy spells at times?" "Are you despondent and irritable?" "Are you pale and thin?" "Do you have bad dreams?" "Is your digestion poor?" "Is your memory failing?" "Is the flesh flabby and weak?" "Have you epilepsy?

"Is any part of body paralyzed?" "Do doctors seem unable to find out your "Are you subject to neuralgia?" "Are you restless and sleepless?" "More tired in morning than when you "Face covered with pimples, black-

One Week Free Pimples, Moles, Superfluous Hair

"Are your eyes growing weak?"

The skin disease specialist at the Tomson Medical Institute will give one week's treatment free to all who call before April 15. He gives it to demonstrate what scientific treatment will do even after the thousand and one patent remedies have failed. You, with that horrid face, that people cast side glances at, and wonder why you don't do something for it, are especially in-

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

in thirty days.

P. M. time is in BLACK figures.-Trains marked thus: *-Daily, S-Sleeper, P-Parlor Car, O-Chair Car, D-Dining Car, t-Except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE. City Ticket Office, No. 1 E. Washington St. CLEVELAND LINE. Cleveland, New York & Boston, ex 8.. 4.25 '10.40 Cleveland, New York & Boston mail.. 800 2,520 would be needed to keep him in health

New York and Boston limited, ds.. *2.55 NY&Bos "Knickerbocker." ds....*6.25 BENTO! HARBOR LINE. Benton Harbor express......6 45 ST. LOUIS LINE. Terre Haute & Mattoon accom..... *11.20 Lafavette accommodation5.13

Lafavette accommodation...... Chicago, White City special, d p......3.30 Chicago night express CINCINNATI LINE. Cincinnati express, s.....*8.45

Peoris and Bloomington ex. s.....*11.50 *3
SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS LINE. CIN., HAM. & DAYTON RY. City Ticket Office, 25 W. Wash. St. Cincinnati express s c...*4.10 *12.45 Cincinnati fast mail, s... *8.21 Cin. and Dayton ex. p. . 10.45 •10.35 Posedo and Detroit express, p....... 10.45 *10.35 Cincinnati and Dayton ex. p.......+2.45 *1145 Cincinnati and Dayton limited, pd. *4.45 13.25

Cincinnati and Dayton express *7.02 MONON ROUTE Ticket Office, 25 West Wash. St Chi'go night ex, s.. *12.55 LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R. Toledo, Chicago and Michigan ex 17,00 Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, lim .. *12.20 Muncie, Lafay'te and Laporte spec. 17.20 110.25 INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN R'Y. Decatur and St. Louis mail and ex.... 18.15

Indianapolis Union Susmon Ticket offices at Philadelphia and New York *8.85 †10.30 saltimore and Washington \$3.85 +10.80 Columbus, Ind. and Louisville 4.10 *12.00 Columbus and Richmond Columbus, Ind. & Madison (Sun. only) 7.80 Dayton and Xenia.....*8.25 Logansport and Chicago..... *11.85 Philadelphia and New York

Baltimore and Washington...... Dayton and Springfield...... Springfield.... Columbus, Ind. and Louisville 3.55 Martinsville and Vincennes..... Pittsburg and East ... Philadelphia and New York Dayton and Xenia..... Martinsville accommodation Columbus, Ind. and Louisville Logansport and Chicago 12.3

Terre Haute, St. Louis and West......*6.45 Terre Haute and St. Louis accom.....*7.25 Terre Haute, St. Louis and West .. . 12.15 "Weary," in which alliterative appellation I saw the frankest aliusion to a supposed

VANDALIA LINE

identification with the "Weary Willies" of our "comic" prints. And having incurred the name I may as well lay bare the one day that I tramped with a tramp.

As to Bargain Hunters. Philadelphia Record.

"Men's talk about women's bargain hunting as stenographer in a business house, where a large number of men are employed. "I say the men are just as keen for bargains as we are, and more, too. Now last week a little stationery store around the corned reduced the price of its lead pencils, and one of our men found it out. promptly bought a half dozen, shough his pockets were already builging out with pencils of every description. Then he told the other that I myself was not a tramp, but a work-man, living by day's labor; a fruitless evall day, if the wind has a nip, and the sun lies on one side of the heap. If you have a couple of old apple trees near at hand, you will see passing through them a greater number, and greater lies that the state of the wind has a nip, and the sun lies of the heap. If you have a couple of make one weep to think of the barrels of planation, because a reputation once esting through them a greater number, and greater lies of the day was over every man in the store had sundent in such a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had sundent in such a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had sundent in such a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight in food in the labels a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight in food in the labels a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight in food in the labels a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight in food in the labels a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight in food in the labels a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight in food in the labels a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight in food in the labels a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight in food in the labels a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight in food in the labels a fairner to the day was over every man in the store had a half times its own weight a half time a half times its own weight a half time a half times its own weight a half time a half times its own weight a half times its own we ply because they were a cent or two cheaper than usual. The week before there was a rush for cheap collar buttons, and before that it was reduced collars and cuffs. Next week I suppose it will be stockings or neckties, and if one man tells about getting a bargain you can be sure that every man in the place will promptly try to